

**THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.**

**Delegates Reluctant About The Convention.**

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—The delegates to the constitutional convention have been very busy during the last few days, but they are now beginning to show more interest in the affairs of the convention. The National party is making arrangements for holding a preliminary meeting and the Republicans talk of doing likewise.

The "Diario de la Marina" recently accused the revolutionary press of strange indifference to the convention. The "Patria," a revolutionary paper, replies that the majority of the delegates have agreed upon fundamental principles and that there is therefore no need to talk. Nearly all of the delegates say it is unnecessary to discuss the constitution will behave. Some even do not wish to touch for their own conduct. Manuel Sangalluy, for example, says that he goes with an open mind, but he cannot express anything positive until he has talked matters with the other delegates.

General Estaban anticipates that there will be a lively time at the convention. It says that Guaberto Gomez and Manuel Sangalluy will attempt to dominate the convention as they previously dominated the assembly. Gomez is a very able man, but Gomez. The paper reminds the Jacobins that the United States will not allow more than a certain amount of Jacobinism, as they have guaranteed property rights in the island.

It adds that the United States did not expel Spain from Cuba in order to hand the island over to a number of self-seeking revolutionaries. It says that the United States would not abandon their island to the radicals. The delegates from Santiago are expected to arrive here Sunday.

The National party is much enraged by the action of the Cuban revolutionaries in the counting out of many votes cast for their candidates. On the other hand, it is claimed, the Nationals have been paid off by the local revolutionaries in order to secure a majority of the delegates, unfairly used the advantage they had owing to their having control of the government. The National party says that the revolution belong to the National party. They were, however, at a disadvantage in the word of canvassers, as the Fusionists controlled the word.

General Wood has left the question to be settled by the convention. If the disputed votes are finally thrown out, Senor Estaban will be elected. He has been in power some time but has been out of power in favor of the continuance of the American occupation, and Senor Estaban, a very wealthy Conservative, will take the places of Senores Tamayo and Zayas.

**NOT DESIROUS OF WAR.**

**Foreign Correspondence.**

**Peace Made Public by Holland.**

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—The Government has issued the text of three confidential dispatches sent to President Kruger in 1899 by Dr. De Beaufort, the Netherlands minister to London. The dispatches are in relation thereto. On May 13, Dr. De Beaufort foresees the danger of war, counseled President Kruger in the true interests of the South African Republic to be content with the status quo. He recommended, adding that the German Government agreed the opinion that this was advisable.

President Kruger replied that he had no desire to be belligerent. He did not desire war and was willing to grant suffrage to the Uitlanders, but he could not tolerate Englishmen remaining subjects of the Transvaal. The arrival of the German minister, Dr. De Beaufort on August 4, advised President Kruger not to peremptorily refuse the British proposal for an arbitration. He said that the German minister Kruger replied that the commission would not be international, but would be composed of Englishmen and Boers. He then meant to decidedly refuse the commission.

On August 15 Dr. De Beaufort stated that Germany intended that it was a reasonable thing for the British proposal, feeling that Germany, like himself, was convinced that any request addressed to the powers at such a critical moment would result in nothing but dangerous to the Republic. President Kruger responded that the proposal would lead to direct British interference with the Transvaal, and that he did not intend that he did not contemplate appealing to the power.

**TRANSVAAL REFUGEES ANGRY.**

**Object to Delay in Being Granted Permission to Return.**

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 25.—The refugee committee today cable a statement to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain regarding the continued delay in granting permission for refugees to return to the Transvaal. The committee said that the delay would be held by the refugees who are becoming more and more discontented because of the continued refusal of the authorities to permit them to return to their homes.

**A RIOT NEAR MONTREAL.**

**Millia Has a Fierce Battle With Striking Mill Hands.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—As a result of a strike at the Montreal Cotton Company's mills at Valley Field, Quebec, about forty miles from this city, there is serious trouble there tonight. The company is sending a new mill, and the laborers organized a strike of construction men. The strike has increased in wages from \$5 a day. The company refused to grant demand because the men accompanied with threats of violence. The men then resorted to violence, and the company they succeeded today in stopping the mill mills, where over 3,600 men are employed.

The situation became so threatening that the Government was appealed to and afternoon several companies of militia were sent from Montreal to the scene to break up the strike. The strikers were aroused the passions of the mob and a big crowd gathered outside of the mills and started to break the windows. The strikers fired and the soldiers were killed, and a regular battle ensued, which several of the soldiers were killed, fatally injured. A number of the strikers were also killed.

It is thought that the rioters will set mill on fire. A message has been received here for more assistance and several companies of militia are being sent by special train to the scene of the riot.

**Mr. Carlisle's Position.**

The Editor of the New York Evening Post writes: I notice that one of the morning papers has made my name in a list of Democrats who, "have come out strongly" for the re-election of Mr. McKinley, and my position has been misunderstood in the public mind during the last few weeks. I desire to say for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, determined long ago not to vote for either of the Presidential candidates. This determination has been well known to my personal friends and has been expressed in the most explicit manner, and, although it is a matter of no importance to anyone except myself, I prefer that there be no misunderstanding upon the subject; he public at large.

J. G. CARLISLE.  
New York, October 26.

**Spanish-American War Pensions.**

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Our experience leads to the belief that many of the pensioners will be found to be without right. After these have been sifted out by the rigid investigation of Commissioner Knease, it will most probably be found that the nation has paid out in pensions as a result of the war generations to come. The first money was paid out to the soldiers and their families, and in addition in comparison with the obligations